The Texas left Vern Cruz on the morning of the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. She brings some thirty five passengers, among whom is the Hom. James Gaddden, our Minister to Mexico. She also brings \$107,990 in specie and on freight. The following is a list of her passengers:—

Hon. James Gaddden, species of Minister to Mexico, and Bervant, Dr. C. C. Thomas, F. Apparido, M. Drasche, Mr. Arana and servant, E. Lamber., Mr. Richardson, A. Atocha, Senor Couchs, Mr. Flores Baron Mornet, C. C. Cht. Ord, L. E. Hargons, Mr. Ward, S. W. Creigh, Villa Micro and Soz, Smith Ryder, J. 3. Sandborn, of Adams' Express, and thirteen in the herage.

The specie she brings is consigned as follows:

J. Forstall. Service Cramer & Co. \$1,600
Pugier & Co. 14 000 M Payro. 3,000
M del Campo. 10 000 F. Camerder. 1,000
J. de Fgant. 10,000 A. D. Grieff & Co. 985
Exican Consul. 7 485
She also brings six bales of goatskins and nine
hides to F. de Fuentes & Co.
The Texas left at Vera Cruz the American schoouer Red Fox, Capt. Sbisa, ready to leave for Tampico.

The arrival of our Minister, Gen. Gadsden, would naturally awaken expectations of some event of importance having occurred to induce him so unexpectedly to quit his post and return to the United States. We are glad to be able to announce that that event is the conclusion of a treaty with Mexico for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley. We have not such full particulars on this important subject, in the papers before us, as we should like to be able to lay before our readers this morning. A paragraph in the Vera Cruz Eco dal Comercio, of the 8th inst., ann nuncing the arrival of Gen. Gadsden in that city on the previous day, simply states that according to assurances which it had received he was on his way to Washington to present to the government of the United States the treaty which he had effected with Mexico on the subject of the difficulties in reference to Mesilla. Neither of the two Spanish papers of the city of Mexico, which we have received—the Siglo IX, and the Omnidus—has any notice either of the conclusion of the treaty, or the departure of Gen. Gadaden from the capital. The affair, therefore, would seem to have been discreetly managed, and the departure of Gen. Gadsden to have been made very quietly, if not suddenly. The vigilant and reliable Trait d'Union, in its issue of the 4th inst., has, however, a notice of the execution of the treaty. It The arrival of our Minister, Gen. Gadsden, would

Says: _______ The diplomatic con'erences betwen the Mexican and The diplomatic conferences between the Mexican and American Plenipolentiaries have resulted in a treaty which is no longer a secret to any one. In selling the disputed territory of Meella the Mexican government has soil an embarrasement. In freeing himself from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe, Mr. Gadadon has got rid of an onerous duty; but in abolishing this dangerous article Senor Bondia has closed the door against American intervention; for who can deuy that the duty of defending a frontier involves the right of coming te it and traversing it. We do not know exactly what is the figure of the sun that this United States undertake to pay Mexico it is made to vary from \$18,000,000 to \$26,000,000. This intelligence has been received with joy by public opinion. It is for the treasury a resurrowhich, managed with wisdom and intelligence, will hasten the realization of those ancell rations which the cabination templates.

cost emplates.

According to the Mexican accounts, which has to results, at least appear to be quite reliable, the expedition of Walker has failed nearly, if not quite as badly as might have been expected, and quite as badly as the worst reports hitherto received here had represented. According to the Trait of Union the facts may be thus resumed. The chief of the "pirates" finding his position at La Paz compromised, and fearing an attack from the inhabitants on their recovering from their paule, set sail on the 6th of December, and proceeded to ancher in the cove of Todos les Santos, not far from Cape Saint Lucas. This is a desert bay, like many others with which the cover of two red stars, and proclaimed his presidentains and his independent republic before the open sea, the coast, and the desert horizon, which had nothing to give by way of response. Counsel was taken, and it was decled to surprise Santo Tomas, a small market town, situate about forty seven miles from the bay. Santo Tomas is an old Jesuit mission station, with a church, a convent, and a few houses. In the whole district scarcely two hundred armed men could be collected. The expedition of adventurers proceeded by land across a dry and desert country, completely covered with rocks and hills. Tacy had carried off from a farm signate near the bay some horses and other beasts of burden, and were advancing without any mistrust, when they found themselves suddenly surrounded and attacked by Capitain Castillo Negrete, the capitain commandant of Santo Tomas, who had received intelligence of their movement. The disconcerted expedition retreated for the purpose of reliving at their neadquarters, sustaining a loss of four men. On arriving there they found the bay empty. The capitain of the Caroline, reduced by the offers and remonstrances of the two Governors, (Reboiledo and Espinosa,) prisoners on board, had set sail. A despatch from Espinosa himself announces these facts, and adds that himself and his companion. Reboiledo, had been landed by the capitai

The Caroline is said to have been captured.

The Mexican Government has purchased two the Pacific. They will have plenty to do," says the Trait d'Union. Despatches had been received at

the Pacific. They will have plenty to do," says the Trait d'Union. Despatones has been received at the expital of the organization and presence of large forces both in Senora and Lower California, for the defence of the territory, with assumdance of resources.

The Trait d'Union quotes the Union as confirming the report that all the difficulties of another with the Tehusatepec question and been moved, and that the works were about to be made needed without delay. The undertaking, it is added, at present, rested on the substance of an Iris sh house of good standing. In its issue of the ideal as house of good standing. In its issue of the ideal as house of good standing. In its issue of the ideal as house of good standing. In its issue of the ideal in the house of Mr. Pierce on the subject of the Tehusatepec affair is this from doubt, from reserve, or on account of dissiparobation? We are much embarrassed for a reply to this threefold alternative. For our parts, it is from reserve. We are assured that this important question has been treated during the late conferences—at least it has been touched on. Everybody hopes that he Senate of the United tates will deflutely ettle it when it shall be called in to ratify the treaty concluded during the past for hys." This question of Tehuantepec, it continues." so This question of Tehuantepec," it continues, " so

This question of Tennancenes, it continues, so free taken up, abandoned and resumed, so agitated, to distraugh by unforseen incidents, seems to be bund, at length, to be realized and embodied in wood bond, at length, to be realized and embodied in wood and iron. But however much it may have been agitated, it is far from being exhausted. It has a bearing which the future alone can develope. The discussion has hitherto embraced only the Isthmus, and has not contemplated the rest; but it is time to think of it, and to say some words on it here. Certainly, the undertaking is a great one, and, no matter who carries it out it will be one of the greatest works of the say some words on it here. Certainly, the undertaking is a great one, and, no matter who carries it out, it will be one of the greatest works of the century. But if we are to be contented with level ing or piercing a route of communication between the two oceans, only slight benefit will have been conferred on the Mexican republic. Mr. Slow is about to do for Mexico what that physician of Molicres troud do, who pus the heart on the right side. The heart of the republic will not go to the right side, but to the couth. As for the interior towns, and the interests already established, they will find themselves decentralized, and will loss all that the southern provinces may gale. Before ten years the revolution will be accommished. To neutralize so rude a change there is only one thing to be done. Henceforth we must think of connecting the islamus with all the large cities and with all the centres of the interior. There must be railroads everywhere—from Mexico to Guanajuato, to Vera Cruz, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. Without this precaution God knows what disorganization, what convulsions, what destruction landed property will undergo in trenty years hence."

General Lombardini, Commandant of the First Milltary Division, and one of the chief actors in the late revolution, whose illness we naticed in our last intelligence from Mexico, died on the 22d ultimo. His functal was celebrated on the 2th, with all the

General Lombardini, Commandant of the First Military Division, and one of the chief actors in the late revolution, whose illness we naticed in our last intelligence from Mexico, died on the 22d ultimo. His funeral was celebrated on the 24th, with all the military honors established by the old Span'sh statutes. His inanimate body, decked with all his insignia, was borne along unzovered. He was very popular and much lamented. One of his sides decamp having exclaimed is grief for his death, that the physician had killed him, the latter narrowly asoaped injury, and was insulted and menaced by some who understand the exclamation to be literally intended. So says the Trait d'Union, which pays a warm tribute to the excelencies of the deceased. The report of the amnesty, received by way of fampico, and published in our editions of yusterday, is fully corroborated. Several have already returned by their homes under it. The Trait d'Union and Rhers earneady appeal for a general amnesty, excluding to those who have left the country, and it peams not improbable that Saota Anna will grant it. Gen. Alcorta, Minister of War, has been compelled to resign in consequance of fill health. His successor, it is believed, will be Gen. Mora y Villamil.

Gen. Almonte and Gen. Woll have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Two additional posts between Vera Craz and Mex ico have been established, in order to facilitate the transmission of correspondence by the Texas.

The island of Carmen has been opened to foreign commerce.

The inhabitants of Tampico have implored the Supreme Government to allow the introduction of 4,000 or 5,000 barrels of foreign flour, not withstanding its prohibition by the tariff, in consequence of their want of food. It is believed the permission will

ing its prohibition by the tariff, in consequence of their want of food. It is believed the permission will be accorded.

[From the New Orleans Delta Jan 13.]

The only persons who have derived any benefit from the fair which has for some time been going on at San Juan, in one of the Northern departments, it is stated, are the vendors of home productions.

The salary of the President was fixed by the Council of State at sixty thousand dollars per annum. He is authorized in case of suiden tilness, or of physical or moral inability to discharge the duties of his office, to name his successor, by writing the name and placing it in a scaled envelope, said envelope to be deposited with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A general annesty has been published in favor of all persons charged with political offences.

General Bravo has a zended the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe, and expressed his regret that he was prevented from assisting at the ceremony of imaguration.

A decree has been published which exempts from payment of duty all arms and munitions of war destined for the use of the Mexican army.

Another decree forces the public officers to make use only of paper manufactured in the country in their offices.

their offices.

The government has determined to adopt the most stringent measures for the suppression of crime throughout the country, and rid the highways of the bands of robbers and thieves which have so long instead the different sections; and the organization of companies of gens d'armes in different parts of the country, to pursue and capture these robbers, has been begun.

been begun.

The State of Guerrero is the only State that has not as yet adhered to the "Act of Guadalajara."

It is tumored that Mr. Sierra y Rosa was about to resign as Minister of Finance.

M. Berilli has left Mexico for the United States, for the purpose of endeavoring to raise an Italian opera corps in this country for Mexico. He would, tethaps, visit Italy before his return to Mexico.

The Jesuits have signified their adhesion to the Dictator.

Dictator.

A question has been raised in regard to what title
the President's wife shall assume; and it is the general opinion that the council of State will have to de-

ral opinion that the council of State will have to decide this delicate question.

In a later date we find that the Department of George has finally sent in its adhesion to the act of Guadalsjara. The State of Coahulla has also adhered to the act. And now we may say that all Mexico has tamely submitted to the yoke of the Testamentary Dictator.

The port of Tampico has petitioned the general government to allow the importation into that port of five thousand barrels of flour. The request, it was thought, would be granted.

The government has abolished the tax lately levied mon manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton cloths.

A very curious phenomenon is noticed in the Mexi-

A very curious phenomenon is noticed in the Mexican papers as having been seen near the Convent of San Francisco. Water, it is said, springs from the earth in the same manner that rain fails from the clouds.

The vacancy caused in the War Department, by the resignation of General Alcosta, had not yet been filled, and Senor Tulo was discharging the duties of Minister of War till the appointment should be made.

made.

The government has purchased ten steamers, to carry the manis between the different Pacific ports.

The government has purchased ten steamers, to carry the manis between the different Pacific ports.

[Torrespondences of the Delta]

Vara Carry, Jan. 7, 1854.

Notwithstanding the absurd and preposterous reports to the contrary, both in this country and the United States, the relations between the two governments are, and bid fair to continue of the most friendly character. The return of General Gadsden to the United States, (he leaves by this steamer,) so far from being an indication of a failure in the objects of his mission, or a suspension of his intercourse with the Mexican government, should be accepted as an assurance of the existence of the most perfect and cordial understanding. Here the most wenderful rumors are affoat, but are so transparently ard transcendently riliculous, as not to be worth repeating. Besides, shallow and incredible as they are, their circulation in the United States might prove mischievous to the extent of embarrassing diptomacy and legislation. Therefore we will treat only of probabilities.

That a trenty of some kind has been made, there is, probably, but little doubt. And that that treaty adjusts the unadjusted points in the Gadsdupe Hidalgo treaty, is equally probable. We may, therefore, expect a final disposition of the Tehnantepec question so far, at least, as the United States government is concerned. But whether the unsuccessful one of the rival claimants to the right of way is compensat, dby stipulation, or the matter is left to be settled by due form and process of law, can only be conjectured.

We may also expect a considerable acquisition of territory, and a fair and honorable recognition of our rights with regard to the much-vexed bound ry question. So far, the United States are galacrs. On the other hond, that government will, it is presumed, pay to Mexico a very liberal compensation for these concessions, and (this will be the knotty point) assume the payment of the incalculable sum of the library with regard to the much-vexed bound ary question. So far, the United S

Guarajuato, &c. This is certainly very encouraging, and argues well for the maintenance of the happiest and argues well for the maintenance of the happiest relations between the two countries. So, pernaps, it is the destiny of Mexico to be conquered and an-excel to the more powerful nation of the North, simply by the arts of peace. General Gadsden has been received with all honor

General Gadsden has been received with all honor and due ceremony—a national suite has been fired, and he has been waited upon by the civil and military chiefs of the department—which certainly argues well for a continuance of peace and good will. On the other hand, it appears somewhat contradictory that Santa Anna should continue to augment his forces. Orders for the most rigorous military conscriptions are now being promulgated, and it is said that of a large number of passengers lately arrived from Hayara, many are young Sanish officers. rived from Havara, many are young Spanish officers who have accepted commissions in the Mexican army. Do Spain and Mexico meditate a common cause in the event of a renewed attempt upon Cuba?

army. Do Spain and Mexico meditate a common cause in the event of a renewed attempt upon Cuba? What else can it mean?

Santa Anna's power is increasing to all appearances—and probably in reality—from day to day. The papers are filled with new "adhesions" to the present plan or "platform." Some over zealous adherents—imitating the example of obscure village papers in the United States, who are auxious to be the first to hoist the name of a new candidate for the Presidency—insist upon it, that nothing less than the conferring of the title of Emperor upon him, can prove their sense of what he deserves of his country. Meanwhile the notplent of these honors is paying one of the pensities of greatness. He lives in constant apprehension of attempts upon his life by poison—cats nothing but that which a faithful and devoted sister prepares and sends to him, carefully locked up in a large covered tray. It is said that at his own banquets he dare not cat.

Uneasy rests the head that wears a crewa.

Uneasy rests the head that wears a grown. The General Lombardini, recently dead, is suspected to have been poisoned, and the French paysician who attended him during his fatal illness has been arrected.

The General Lombardini, recently dead, is suspected to have been poisoned, and the French physician who attended him during his fatal illness has been arrested.

Gen. Alvarez, called the chief of the Pintos, or painted people, who has been quite a thora in the side of Santa Anna, as well as other Mexican rulers, has been completely pacified and won over to the present government by judicious and conciliatory measures, among other things the bestowal upon him of the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalune. Alvarez, you are aware, is all-poterful in the rich and populous State of Guerrero, on the Pacific shore—a State formed two years since by the consolidation of two or three old ones, and maned in honer of one of the heroes of their revolution. The Pictus are so called because many of them exhibit all the characteristics of their mixed blood—the same countenance frequently displaying two or three complexions—a nation of Metcuries.

A number of travallers have arrived from California, via Acapulco. Amon, them is Mr. Sanbora, travelling agent of Adams & Co.'s Express, who speaks very favorably of the route. Travellers can go from this place to the city of Mexico in three days by stage coach, at an expense of \$35; thence to Cuernavaca to Acapulco the journey is performed on mule or horseback—distance about 250 miles—fare, \$50; total fare, \$71, to which \$10 may be added for expresses on the read. Mr. Sanbora came through in six and a half days; but says, "that would be too fast for passengers generally, who would wish to see the country." With these facilities, it is somewhat a source of surprise that young Western men, with they natural hortor of a long sea voyage, and unincumbered with any other baggage tran a revolver and a few articles of ciething, do not lefte this route to California in great numbers. Such as have no curiosity to see the city of Mexico can save more they one hundred miles by taking the Orizab road and Ramsey's Turn-off at Puebla—thus reducing the whole distance to but little over 400 miles. Har

on the 4th took some \$600,000. She, however, is but a monthly packet.

Among the passengers for New Orleans are the Messrs. Hargous. Senor Atocha and Mr. Ward, and Col. Ramsey, all of whem get in this morning from the City of Mexico, is the same stage coach with Gen. Gadsden. As a norther is prevailing, none of the passengers are yet gons on board, preferring to embark early in the morning, at which time the wind is generally sufficiently lulled to admit of boats plying to and fro with safety. The packet leaves precisely at eight o'clock, A. M., wind and weather permitting—or not. It is therefore impossible to furnish any later intelligence from the interior than of the day before. Should it continue so rough, however, that the mail can't be got on board, there may be sufficient detention to insure one day's later date.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, Jan. 13.]

The government has received accounts from Lower Chicagos and the continue of Walker.

The government has received accounts from Lower California to the effect that the expedition of Walker has been entirely routed. The intelligence is obtained from a letter of Sr. Rafael Espinosa, who, with his successor in the government of Lower California, had been taken prisoner at La Paz, and accompanied the expedition. His statement is to the following effect:—

The Caroline having on board himself and Sr. Rebolledo, teft La Paz on the 6th of November, and arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the 8th. He says the expeditionists disembarked with the intention of each lishing here the capital of the new republic, the solemn proclamation of which was to be made the next day. The appearance in the offing of a vessel caused them to suspend their preparations and prepare to defend themselves, as she was supposed to be the Mexican man of war Guerero. After the disappearance of this vessel, they re embarked and proceeded to the Ensenada de Todos los Santos, or All Saint's Bay, as it is known to traders along the coast, where they arrived on the 29th of November. This place is about thirty-four leagues south of San Diego.

The account of the engagement which followed is mearly similar to that which we took from the San Francisco Herald of the 16th ult., and is derived, doubtless, from the same source—that is the Mexicans themselves. We may, therefore, readily suppose that there has been considerable exaggeration. On the day succeeding their arrival at Todos Santos an expeciation was despatched to Santo Tomas, dilatant about forty-seven miles

This is a small place, and was formerly a Jesuit mission, containing a church, a convent, and some few houses. The object was thought to be to take prisoner the military head of the colony. D. Fran. Castillo Negrete. The report was that they were repulsed by Negrete before reaching Santo Tomas, with a less of three killed, and were driven back to be administration of the Caroline, who it seems was loft in charge of the vessel, and by myring on his fears and offering him the accounts r

By a decree of the Post Office Department, special couriers will leave Mexico for Vers Druz, on the 5th and 19th of each month, at 3 P. M., to connect with the Texas, on the 5th and 22d, and will remain at Vers Cruz to carry back the Texas' mails, on her return there. Correspondence by these couriers will be charged double the ordinary rates, to defray the increased expense.

increased experse.

The order of Jesuits in Mexico have given in their formal adhesion to the President, and tendered their felicitations through Dr. Arillaga.

A decree of the 22d ult., re-establishes at Oajaca the office for the collection of the duty on cochineal, abolished in 1849.

abolished in 1849.

Mons. Etienne Ambrov, the French Consul at

Mons. Etienne Ambroy, the French Consul at Tampito, has returned to his post. Quite a severe shock from an earthquake was ex-perienced at Durango on the 2d uit. It is reported that orders had been given to the British man-of war Virago to protect the coasts of Mexico against all future attempts, similar to that of Walker.

Mexico against all future attempts, shall a walker.

A grand ball in honor of the President is spoken of.

The papers contain notices of several executions for robberies and murders, and the consequent sensible decline in the number of those offences.

The celebrated Pablo Morales, formerly sacristan of the convent of San Francisco, in Mexico, and distinguished for the number and boliness of his robberies, and his good fortune in escaping capture, has at last been taken near Guadalupe, where he had been residing for over a year, and leading a quietand respectable life.

been residing for over a year, and leading a quiet and respectable life.

The Trait reterates its former statement that the work under the Sibo grant is soon to be commenced, and adds that its success is guaranteed by the support of an English house of undoubted credit.

Mr. Charles Both, a German, long established in Mexico, was killed at a place of amusement called the Tivoli, or "Casa dei Pino." It seems he had been drinking pretty freely with some of his countrymen, and got into a quarrel with one of them, which preceded from words to blows, when the lattershot him with a pistol.

The authorities of Sonora have employed a tribe of Indians called Papagos with success against the

him with a pistol.

The authorities of Sonora have employed a tribe of Indians called Papagos with success against the Apaches. In a late engagement the later lost fifteen warriors, killed.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINISTRY OF WAR AND THE NATY.

MOST EXCHAINT SIR:—Passing over the minuter particulars of what has occurred in La Paz, where Colonel Rebolledo and I were taken prisoners. I take advantage of the moment of the saling of the rational schooner Josephine for the port of Mazatlan to communicate to you the latest events at the Eacensda de Tados Santos, thirty-four leagues below San Diego, which have probably led to the capture or death of the advanturers under the command of the so-called Colonel Walker.

The bark in which the adventurers entered the port of La Paz set sail from thence on the 5th of Navember, carrying along with them myself and Colonel Rebolledo as prisoners, for the Cape of San Lucas, where we extrived on the morning of the 8th of Navember. On the same day the adventurers landed for the purpose of establishing at that point the capital of their new republic, which was to be declared in all solemnity on the following day. But, having observed a bark which was approaching the Cape, they raised the cry that it was the Mexican vessel of-war Guerrero; and this led to their suspending the intended declaration, and of then occupying themselves only with their defence, after landing Colonel Rebolledo and myself, I know not with what object.

As soon as the bark in question disappeared from view they re-embarked, taking us with them. On

ing Colonel Rebolledo and myself, I know not with what object.

As soon as the bark in question disappeared from view they re-embarked, taking us with them. On the following day they said they would establish their cap tall at the Bay of Magdalena, and afterwards that that they would establish temporarily at Enceanda. Accordingly we arrived at that point on the 23th of the same month, and that day they landed and hoisted their new flag, leaving us on board, with erders not to land.

On the night of the same day they sent a party to the rancho of Guadalope, in order to seize the horses which were there; and the following day they sent another party on these horses to the fowar of Santo Tomas, in order to make prisoner the captain of the mit tary colony there, Don Castillo Negrete. It is to be presumed that this chief was advised of their intended march, and received them on their way in a manner which left dead three of their party, and that the rest returned routed to their headquarters. The forces of Senor Negrete pursued them in their retreat and took position around their quarters, in order to cut off all resources for these who occupied them.

In the mean time Col. Reboiledo and I remained.

In the mean time Col. Reboiledo and I remained in on board the vassel, and, counting on the good in-clinations we had remarked in the mate of the bark, made to him some delicate suggestions as to the dat jet in which he and the scanty crew would be in case of the triumph of our arms. The suggestions,

and other special ones which worked upon his mind, induced him to sail from Enceando and to deliver the bark to its master, Mr. Rodinson, at Guaymas, setting us at liberty at the Cape of San Lucas. In effect we arrived there on the morning of the 16th, and have taken our measures for pursuing our way to La Paz, where Col. Reboiledo will take possession of his command.

leth, and have taken our measures for pursuing our way to La Paz, where Col. Rebolledo will take possession of his command.

Your Excellency will perceive that we have deprived them of their vessel, have cut off their retreat, have brought away their arms and provisions, and that it must contribute to discourage them as well as to raise the spirits of our own forces. It is to be hoped in the same manner that at this date the adventurers will have surrendered, or will have surfered a worse fate.

Port of San José. December 18, 1853.

A frightful tragedy lately occurred on board the ship Amelie, at Vera Cruz. Mad. Mauriol had with her a young lady whose beauty captivated a Mexican gentleman, one of the passengers. His addresses were rejected, whereupon he armed himself, descended to the cabin; and after vainly employing entreaties and menaces, stabbed his victim to the heart. It is said that the conduct of the Mexican had for some time previous indicated mental derangement.

A dreadful affair had also occurred at Guanajuato. Mr. Marcelino Rochs, a young man universally esteemed, and a son of one of the rost respectable families of Guanajuato, was on the eve of marriage with a young lady of high character. A cousin of the bridegroom became enamored of the young lady, explanations took place, and a hostile meeting occurred, from which Marcelino Rocha was taken mortally wounded. He died within three hours. The murderer has been arrested.

A View of Rome and the Papal Government, By an Italian Liberal.

[From the Eco d'Isia, Jan 14.]

Rous, December 12, 1853.

The Council of State met to take into consideration the finances of the country, on the 5th inst. The Poniif himself presided and prenounced the opening address in person. He spoke at length of the financial crisis in which the State was plunged, confessed his ignorance of political economy and his inability to prove a remedy for such crying evils, and entreated the councillors to aid him in the search for some cure for the public miseries. For his part, he felt that he stood blameless before God. He was moved to tars while uttering these words, and concluded by stating that certain or sjects would be laid before them and submitted for their discussion and approval. In the course of his speech he frequently indulged in lond complaints and recriminations against Protestant England, and the American Union, for the revolutionary and irreligious doctrines which are propagated under the sanction of their respective governments.

The councillors are anything but representatives of the people, being elected by no popular vote, and neither knowing nor caring anything about their fellow countrymen. Chosen by the Minister of the Intrior from lists presented by the provincial delegates, they are always the complacent tools of the government; and should any one of them feel a liberal aspiration, he must instantly smother it, at the risk of immediate diagrace. Their sittings are private, no record of them appearing in the official journal; and as the names of the twenty seven men (the full complement of the body) are unknown to the people, they underson to personal responsibility, and as a whole erjoy a large measure of general contempt. Such is the assembly its whose hands are placed the desthies of cur poor country, which might be so fleurishing. The public treasury is exhausted. The government clerks and employes have not and cannot be paid, and dun uslessly for the arreass of their last month's sala

or satire, the French companies to jail.

Thefts, nocturnal assaults, and robberies are as common as ever. The police never interfere, being busy enough in arresting liberals. It often happens that a diligence is stopped, and the driver and pastoned of their baggage. Quite senger completely stripped of their baggage. Quite lately a reverend Councillor of State, who was coming to Rome, was robbed of all he had, including his portfolio, with his passport, and narrowly escaped imprisonment, poor fellow, for want of the decrement.

ocument.
The French army has a firewood yard for its own The French army has a firewood yard for its own use in a street near the monastery of St. Susannah, close to the Diacletian baths. The monks complained to the Cardinal Vicar, and begged that the firewood might be removed, as the soldiers annused them selves by climbing the piles of wood and watching the girs in the garden. The Vicar applied to the municipal officer, and requested him to consumicate the request of the monts to the General. No answer came at first; but a second remonstrance having been sent in, Montreal replied "that he kept the firewood there because it pleased him so to do, and that if the inside of the monastery had suited him better he would have turned the monks out and taken it." After this reply, municipal officer, vicar and monks thought it best to say no more.

The concentration of French at Civita Vecchia is confirmed, but not the garrisoning of the provinces by the Papal troops. The French have-been succeeded by the latter at Viterbo, Civitacsstellans, Narni, &c.; but a strong force of all arms still remains in Rome as a pontifical guard.

Insane Asylum of Tranessee—Causes of In-

Insane Asylum of Tennessee -Causes of In.

Insane Asylum of Tranessee Causes of Insane Asylum we gather the following facts:

The new institution was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1852, and since that time to the 1st October, 1853, there have been admitted, inclusive of sixty patients from the old institution, one hundred and eleven males and sixty five females, making a total of one hundred and seventy-six. Of the e forty two have been discharged as restored, thirteen have been discharged much improved; five improved and five unimproved; two have eloped, and nine diel. Leaving one hundred patients in the institution on the 1st October last. Of the forty-two discharged as restored, all were, at the time of teaving, capable of resuming the position in acciety occupied by them previous to the attack. But two have since relapsed, so far as the Superintendent has been able to accertain, and in both cases intemperance, the original cause, has reproduced the has been able to ascertain, and in both cases intemperance, the original cause, has reproduced the malady. Eight of the thicteen discharged as "much improved." were removed prematurely by their friends, and the Superintendent is satisfied that they would have entirely recovered had they been permitted to remain a short time longer. The removal of the other five was advised. Most of these discharged as "improved," and all of those discharged as "unimproved," were incurable cases, and their removal was advised.

The following table, showing the probable causes producing insanity with those who have been confined in the hospital from March 1, 1852, to October 1, 1853, may be read with interest and profit:

Malet. Females, Total.

Ill bealth, various kinds	14	22	
Religious excitement		6	1
Family offictions		6	
Lors of husband	â	-	
Lors of property			
Interse mental application	13	0	1 3
Opas 5m	8	0	
Diss poofnted love	4	1	
Diss prointed love	6		
Kotl-pry	6	0	
Iri es of the head	6	0	
Intemperance	7	0	
	0		
Jeak usy			
Use of spuff			
In morality	0		
Pecusiary embarrasement	1	1	
Use of chieroform	0	1	
Syr lis and intemperance	1	0	
AT: CO	2	0	
Les of parent	ā	9	
Total of barens		- 41	
Un certained	0		
T al	111	05	17
	_		

New Books and Music

The Appletons continue their useful series of educational works. They have sent us a Handbook of German Literature, which contains some very judicions selections from the best German authors; a Manual of French Verbs, by M. Simonna, giving to the student the usual instructions how to master their puzzling irregularities; and a neat school edi-

tion of Tellimaque.

Mr. Virtue, the publisher of the Art-Journal, has sent us one of those beautiful illustrated works which attest the high standard of art in England. It is entitled The Pilgrim Fathers, and contains a description of the departure, voyage, and early adventures of those pioneers of civilization in the West. The text is by W. H. BARLETT; and from a cursory glance at the work, we are of opinion that he has done his subject justice. The chief attraction of the work lies in the prints it contains. These are steel cuts, engraved with elaborate skill from designs, in many instances of surpassing beauty. many instances of surpassing beauty. Such plates as the view of Delft-Haven, which serves as a fron-tispiece—Boston Church—Scrooby—the Burial Hill at Plymouth—the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor and others-can be admired by the hour. That soft-

tispiece—Boston Church—Scrooby—the Burial Hill at Plymouth—the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor—and others—can be admired by the hour. That softness in the tint, entirely free from greasiness, and never interfering with the clearness of the outline, seems unattainable out of England. Some day, we trust, we shall see our artists discover the secret, and produce plates equal to those of Messrs. Virtue. We wish we could speak in similar terms of the Historical Collections of Georgia, by Rev. Geonge Whire, (New York: Pudney & Russell.) It seems to have oost considerable labor and research, and will doubtless interest all who have a stake in the Empire State of the South. But the mechanical portion of the work has been performed with a view to economy, and the paper is accordingly very poor. The woodcuts resemble business cards.

Mr. Putnam has published the third volume of his edition of Addison. It is as carefully edited as its predecessors. Home Scenes and Home Sounds, by H. Marion Styphans, (Petridge & Co., Bosban), is a work written by a lady, expressive of feminine feelings and depicting feminine dreams, and will likely find readers among the ladies. Lamy Lockwood, by Miss Catabarns Chows, (Appleton & Co.,) is another lady's novel, but evincing a higher order of merit than most romances of the kind.

Storms and winds seem destined to give fame to yet another philosopher. Mr. T. Basskert, whose Outlines of a Mechanical Theory of Storms have been published by the Appletons. We understand it is chiefly intended for the members of the Smithsonian Institution, and to them do we leave the task of pronouncing on its merits.

Mr. S. P. Ayren has published a sort of new "Joe Miller," entitled Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun, with illustration by Darley and others. The prints, we presume, are chiefly transfers. It is a funny book, and will do for hypochondriacs, to which class all of us, at some time or other, belong.

Among the serials we have received the last number are equal to anything ever produced in this country

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, will deliver the eight discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, this evening.

Elder Lewis Raymond will preach this morning and afternoon in the Norfolk street Baptish Church.

Rev. Dr. Van Arsdale will deliver a discourse on the loss of the steamship San Francisco, this evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos streets.

ORDINATIONS.

The Presbytery of New York will ordain, as evangelet, Mr. P. Neil, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, this evening, in Westminster Church, Twenty-se and street.

James B. Crane was ordained pastor of the North Congregational Church in Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

Wednesday, the 11th inst.

On the 12th inst., the Rev. Alexander J. Sessions, formerly of Salem, Mass., was installed over the Congregational Church and society at Melrose.

Rev. John L. Dudley was installed pastor of the Sulh Congregational Church, in the city of Middletown, Ct., Jan. 3.

ACCEPTANCE.

Rev. Thomas W. Brown, of Trenton, N. Y., formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., has accepted an invitation from the Unitarian society of Grafton, Mass., to become their pastor. to become their pastor.

to become their pastor.

RPSIGNED.

Rev. James E. Crawford has resigned the pastoral care of the Pleasant street Baptist Church of Nantucket.

DEATH IN THE MINISTAY.

The Rev. Charles Pitman, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday morning last. Dr. P. held for a long time the office of Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For some years he has been in apacitated for duty by a softening of the brain.

citated for duty by a softening of the brain.

NEW CHUNCHES.

It is proposed to erect a large and beautiful Congregational church edifice in the eastern part of New Haven in a short time.

A new Baptist church, situated near the Navy yard at Washington, was dedicated for religious services on the 15th inst., Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore,

A new church edifice, erected by the Second Bap-

A new church educe, erected by the Second Bap-tist society, in Concord, New Hampshire, was de-dicated, with interesting ceremonies, on the 11th inst. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bernadotte will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the 29th inst.

the 29th inst.

A new Protestant Episcopal parish, under the title of Trinity Church, has been established in Louisville, Ky., and the vestry have called to the rectorship of the same the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, late Rector of St. Paul's Church, who is now in England.

On the 11th inst a council, composed of ministers and delegates from the Congressional churches in Hartford, Conn., met according to vote of said council, and organized a new Congregational Church, composed of twenty-four members, to be called Market street Church. Dr. Hawes, the moderator of the council, presided.

The new Presbyterian Church in Baton Rouge, La., was dedicated on the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. Samuel Ladd has been compelled, by the failure of his health, to relinquish the charge of the Baptist church in Lyme, N. H.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Worcester, Mass., has been awarded the premium of \$100 for the best essay on "Juvenile Delinquencies."

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The Presbyterian announces that Dr. Duff, an eminent Scotch dirine, well known as a missionary in India, is about to visit the United States, and will probably arrive within a month of this date.

There have been thus far received returns from about two hundred and fifty of the sixteen hundred at d twenty-six churches in connection with the General Assembly, of collections made for the congregational fund. Of these, while some are among the wealthiest, the larger number are small and feeble churches. The aggregate amount reported as collected or pledged in these two hundred and fifty churches, is about sixty thousand dollars. There remain yet to be heard from several of the ableat churches of the denomination, and the great body of the prosperous churches of which our muster roll is composed.

Rev. E. K. Alden, paster of the Congregational church in Yarmouth, Maine, has announced to his people that in accordance with medical advice, owing to an increasing liability to pulmonary disease, he shall be obliged to seek a milder climate.

sease, he shall be obliged to seek a milder climate.

A LARGE VERDICT.—The suit of Thomas H. Silkmann against Davis & More, for injuries received by plantiff, by the upsetting of the stage coach belonging to the line of stages of which they are part proprietors, was brought to a close in the U.S. District Court, night before last, and the jury returned a verdict yesterday morning of \$6,400. The accident happened at Vernon, Wis., in 1850. The plaintiff rectured the elbow joint, from which he almost lost the use of his right arm. One point decided by the Court, we understand, was that the fact that the plaintiff had been maltreaved by his physician, was not to be taken into consideration by the jury in mitigation of damages, as he must be supposed to have employed the best medical assistance in his power, and the stage company were therefore respirable for all the consequences of the injury. Mr. Silkman is a merchant of New York city—Milwaukee News, Jan. 7.

The Methodist meeting house in Kennebank village, to was burned to the ground a few nights since.

Our Maulla Correspondence. MANILA, Oct. 11, 1853.

Discovery of Gold-Loss of British Ship Banshee, The only news at present is the discovery of gold mines on the islands. It is some sixteen or seventeen years that gold mining has been carried on in the southernmost point of Luzon, in the Province of Camarines, south. There are at the present time two extensive mining companies at this point; one is called the Anchor of Gold—the other the Queen Mother. The Anchor of Gold, according to the latest news from the mines, has discovered a vein

Mother. The Anchor of Gold, according to the latest news from the mines, has discovered a vein which it is stated yields out of 100 lbs. of earth from \$16 to \$20 of gold. The vein is said to extend, as near as can be judged, some three miles in length, and from two to six feet in breadth, averaging one to two feet in depth.

The company of the Queen Mother, it appears, has paid more attention to quartz mining than to gold washing. The natives also get gold from the hed of the rivers; but in small quantities. It is also reported here, on very good authority, that there is an English mining company in treaty with the Queen Mother, in Spain, for the quartz that they now have in Camarines. What terms they offer I do not know. They intend establishing an extensive quarts mill, and there is no doubt that they will come to terms, and this will be done. The new mines that have been discovered are on the northernmost part of Luzon, in the Province of Na Ecijen, by a branch company of the "Queen Mother," and commences its operations in November. In the Province of Soude there have been mines discovered, but to what extent remains to be known. The laws of gold mining in the islands are very liberal to the miner. You can clear, after declaring your mine, 150,000 square yards, to be taken in squares or triangles, or of an oblong form providing they join.

I suppose you have heard of the loss of the English ship Banshee, in the Straits of San Bendino, on the Island of Mindon. She has been sold to a Spanish company as she lies, (after being stripped of all that could be taken by the government, for the sum of \$2 200. The Spanish company that bought her got her off. She is now at anchor in Port Galeva. Their intentions are to send sher to Manila. The injuries that the vessel sustained in going on a coval reef were not great. She was alightly stove in on the starbord bow, and shortly after filled to between decks, after which the opperance.

RAILROAD COLLISION AT MILFORD—WILD BACE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

[From the Cincinnati Comm-roial, Pes 31.]

Yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Miami road, at Milford. There was no loss of life, but the circumstances were quite remarkable. There had been an unusually beavy fall of suow the night previous, by which the track became heavy, and all the trains fell behind time. The mail train coming into the city was sone thirty-five minutes behind time at the Milford station, where it was due at 9.25. Conductor Osgood was on the platform helping ladies to and from the cars, when the whistle of the Hillsboro' freight train was heard, and the locomotive seen coming around the sharp curve above Milford at full speed. The conductor of the freight train was on the engine, and told his engineer to check up. The signal was given, but the brakes were insufficient to hold the wheels, and the cars came booming down the slippert track with a bated but dangerous speed. The wheels were reversed, and the conductor and engineer jumped from the engine. A brakeman on the mail train shouted to the passengers in the near car to get out, but before they could escape, the descending locomotive came into the car with a terrible crash, and went nearly through, splittering wood and iron, but—and there's the marvel—killing not one of the twenty passengers, the most of whom had got well forward before the iron horse came thundering over their seats!

Mr. Pease, a young man employed as agent of the company at Clayaville, was injured in the breast, and had an arm broken by the flying time. He was taken to the Montauk House, and, by order of the railroad company's agents, secured every possible attention.

Robert G. Corwin, of Lebanon, was knocked about in a lively manner, but escaped without serious injury.

E.R. Hawley and wife, who reside on Seventh street, in this city, had a very narrow escape.

Robert G. Corwin, of Lebanon, was knocked about in a lively manner, but escaped without serious injury.

E. R. Hawley and wife, who reside on Seventh street, in this city, had a very narrow escape. As the locomotive of the freight train approached, Mr. Hawley, who was recently married, and was almost distracted for the safety of his wife, rashed out of the car as the engine came in, and then endeavored to get his wife out through the windows. The lady escaped unhurt. Mr. Hawley was considerably bruised, and had his hands badly cut by the ginss. George Ross, Esc., of Lebanon, was considerably bruised, but was comparatively well last evening. The accident arose from the slippery condition of the track, caused by snow, and negligence on the part of the engineer and conductor of the freight train, in approaching the station too swiftly. This is the first accident of this kind that has ever occurred on the rad.

When Mr. Watt, engineer of the mail train, heard the crash of the collision, he supposed his own train would be driven over him, and, with his assistants, sprang off. The furnace had just been orammed with wood, and there was a full head of steam on. The force of the blow uncoupled the locomotive and tender from the baggage car, at the same instant jerking the lever, and throwing the throttle valve wide open. Away sped the locomotive blee an arrow, or, if we might so say, like a flat of Omnipotence, sweeping down the track at seventy miles an hour.

hour.

The escaped engine came howling by Plaiuville visible for an instant to the appalled villagers; switched off into the double track as lightning from one steel rod to another divergent, and thundered on to the city, whose spires might new have been seen from the iron disc of this fiery comet—but there was

from the Iron disc of this fiery comet—but there was none to see, for rider, or driver, or living human soul, had the engine none. On, straight om—the city!

Haply the furnace door blew open, the draught ceased, and a little way above the upper engine-house, on a heavy up-grade, the locomotive's breath was spent; it came to a dead stand, and stood there silent and cold forming as much a part of the still wintry landscape as the whitened rock and abrouded trees on the hill side above.

COLLISION AND RUNAWAY ENGINES.

[From the Chicage Journal, Jan., 12]

About six o'clook last evening, as an engine with gravestrain attached was backing up towards the city on the Illipois Central Railroad, about half a mile below the lower depot, it met a powerful first class engine habiting down. Owing to the bilinding soow atom, the discovery was cot made by either in time to avert the collision, but mach engineer revered his engine, and all jumped for their livas the crash was only violant enough to pils up the tenders and gravel cars sumewhat promisunously and to break use equilings of both engines and each act cut lives in the toward of the cold with the first track. No. 10° came towards the city with frightful speed, chased arress the long two mile pier live a soared est, weep by the station, house at the foot of South Water streets, the rate of sity miles an hour, and only so far followed the wholesome regulations of the somepay to break up a fall stations are top rity essentially preak up a baggage and mail car of a train standing on the tack, made up for this moning. The force of the gollision strewed the greund with fragments of wood and i.on, and drove the whole train of four cars some twile or gift teen rods towards the river. Ose car was demeliabled. Meanwhile 'No. 9° had been making good time down the road to tell the evening train from Detroit, then searly due, that there was comething on the track, as his most probably would have done, but found the witch resident was the round to tell the evening train of the tra

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in A Coustine's whelease and retail familiars warerooms, on the south side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Vine, which, before being exitinguished, about one-third of the contents of the building were destroyed by fire, and the other two thirds was greatly damaged by water. The less will be from \$15.000 to \$13.90; insurance \$8,000. The fire originated in the cellar, but how remains yet maknown. But for the prompt arrival of the fire companies the entire building with its contents would have been entirely demolished.—Cincinnati Gaeste, Jun 11.